

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

NO. 24.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL

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Now is the time to subscribe; money is plenty and prices for all kinds of farm produce range high.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, July 20th, 1855.
LOCAL MATTER.

No. Two of the *Hulton Journal* is before us, and a neat sheet it is. We wish our contemporary every success.

The *Brampton Times* is now issued semi-weekly. In politics this Journal is opposed to the present office-hunting Administration.

The "Chronicles," and a letter from "Progression," have been crowded out, in consequence of our unavoidable absence from the office during most of the week.

A public dinner is to be given to the Representative of Peel, J. C. Aikins, Esq., on the 29th inst. Several members of the Legislature and other influential gentlemen, are invited to attend.

An Examination of the Common School, Prospect Street, Newmarket, will take place on Friday next, the 27th inst. Parents and others friendly to the cause of education, are invited to attend.

Newmarket has taken another step. Last evening a trial was made of the engine in Dr. Ford's new steam grist mill, and we are pleased to state everything worked admirably. If time permit we shall give full particulars of the capabilities, power, &c., of this mill, next week.

The County Gaol.

We observed, a short time since, another report from a grand jury, in which reference is made to the County Gaol. The subject of complaint should be looked into and the evil remedied; but while this is admitted, the blame should be thrown upon the right party. The Counties Council have time and again endeavored to come to some understanding with the City Corporation regarding this matter, but have as often failed. A large proportion of the criminals (about five-sixths) are from the city; yet the City Corporation want the Counties to be at the expense of putting up more commodious buildings, and also of maintaining the institution. The Counties Council in 1853, made a very liberal proposition—offering to extend the size of the present building and make other necessary alterations, provided the City would guarantee the yearly payment of the interest for ten years; but this most reasonable proposition was not accepted. The blame therefore, rests upon the City authorities; and we very much question if ever the Counties Council make them another proposition. They have ever been ready to pay their proportion; but the City Corporation would like to get rid of the payment of one copper. The following extract is taken from the report of the committee on prison discipline, presented at the late meeting in June; and as they justly observe,—"so long as the city authorities occupy the gaol conjointly with the Counties, there can be no immediate prospect of any change for the better. The following is the extract referred to:—

"The committee have taken into consideration the report of the April Quarter Session, which reiterates the oft-repeated complaint of the want of accommodation in the gaol, so as to admit of the classification of prisoners, and which alludes in strong terms to the disastrous effect which such a state of things is likely to produce upon the prisoners. Your Committee cannot but admit the justness of the remarks; and while they deplore the continuance of such a state of things, they fear that it is likely to last so long as the city authorities avail themselves of the privilege of jointly occupying the gaol.

It does not occur to the Committee at present to suggest any other means than those which have already been placed before the public by the council, by which so great an evil might be remedied; at the same time, they would call the attention of the Council to the very elaborate report of a former Committee, made to the Council in January 7, 1853, with the subject fully discussed and propositions of a very liberal nature made to the city authorities, with a view to remedy the evil so long complained of; but as they were not accepted, to the blame in the opinion of your Committee, in no way attached to the County Council; and to which report all grand juries, and the parties whose duty it is to enquire and report on the state of the gaol, is most respectfully referred."

The Indian Lands.

It is currently reported that our model Government—assisted by His Excellency Sir E. Head—are paving the way for the establishment of another gigantic monopolizing corporation similar to the Canada Company, by the manner in which they intend disposing of the large tract of land lately ceded by the Indians—known as the "Indian Peninsula." Government organs were lately grinding to the tune, that the whole tract would be put up in 100 acre lots; but from a letter issued by the "Indian Department," bearing date May 7, 1855, in answer to a petition from the County Council of Grey, we can readily perceive how totally ignorant, or else how wilfully blind, they can be, to circulate such an unfounded statement. The system of disposing large tracts of government lands to wealthy corporations has had the most deplorable effects in this Colony, and retarded the progress of the country to an extent not dreamed of by the unsuspecting or mere casual observer—as many of the early settlers of Upper Canada can testify who were compelled to either purchase from the Canada Monopoly Corporation at an exorbitant price, or remove far into the interior. The people have, time and again petitioned against this system; and by reference to one of the following letters it will be observed His Excellency admits the unsoundness of the policy; yet, in the face of this, Government purpose continuing it. We talk about Responsible Government! and about the people, to a great extent, managing their own

affairs! but if the way the present Ministry have acted is in accordance with the genius of the system, it would be as well to have an absolute monarchy established at once. It will be also observed by Lord Burgh's letter, that Governor Head conceives it will prevent absentee speculation, by imposing heavy taxes on wild lands; but how very hard this would prove to the early settler—for land with improvements must certainly be rated higher than unimproved property. This argument therefore has no weight, and seems only calculated to "pull the wool" over the eyes of the County Council to whom it is addressed. The following are the letters referred to:—

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Quebec, May 7, 1855.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governor General to acknowledge your letter of the 26th ult., enclosing a Petition from the Municipal Council of Grey, praying that the land in the Sauguey tract may not be sold in greater quantities than 200 acres, and that the purchasers be subjected to the conditions of actual settlement duties, and in reply to state for their information that it has not lately been usual to impose settlement duty on the sale of Indian lands, nor is His Excellency satisfied that a change in the system would tend to increase the profits of such sales, for which he acts as trustee on behalf of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. CHESLEY.

G. J. Gule, Esq., Clerk County Grey.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Quebec, 18th May 1855.

Sir,—His Excellency the Governor General has transferred to me the Petition of the Rovee and Councilors of Aron, and Elderslie, I have to state in reply that the letter from Mr. Chesley, to which the petitions refer was a private letter from Mr. Chesley, and neither carried nor was intended to carry any official weight. It was printed in an Owen Sound newspaper without his knowledge and consent, and cannot be considered as necessarily expressing the views of the Indian Department.

His Excellency fully concurs in the evil of speculation by absentees, but he conceives that the best remedy for this is the imposition of a proper tax on wild lands by the municipal authorities, when the lands are included in Townships.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your ob't servant,
BURY,
Superintendent General.

John Morton, Esq.,
Town Clerk, Aron & Elderslie.

The Mighty Fallen.

If the late reception given to the Post Master General by the people of Dundas, can be taken as a criterion of the general popularity of the Government with which he is connected, they certainly must be sailing at "low water tide." Although his arrival had been previously announced, although circulars were issued, requesting those that elected him to assemble and give him a favorable reception, only six of his devotees could be found of sufficient courage to face the frowns of a deceived constituency, and escort him to a Town where he once held the highest office in the corporation it was in the peoples power to bestow. Well may the country exclaim—"How has the mighty fallen!" This little circumstance plainly indicates the tone of public opinion in Wentworth; and in case another electoral contest ensues, we are led to believe the people of that constituency will raise up another "Hopkins," who will defeat the ambitious expectations of another Ministerial delinquent. Wentworth has done just such things before, and we believe will do so again. The Hon. Post Master General like the late Mr. Wentworth, seems determined to have his own way and carry out the schemes he has matured, the opinions of his constituency to the contrary notwithstanding; but he will find ere long that the people, although compelled to submit for a season, will yet mete out to him the justice his betrayal deserves. The following are the names given by the Dundas Tribune, of those that "went out to meet him." B. Collins, W. Smith, D. Fields, J. Duggan, H. G. Habbins and G. Riddler, Esq. We should recommend the Town Council to have the portraits of these six gentlemen painted, in order that their names may be handed down to generations yet unborn as stars of Wentworth.

To the Editor of the Toronto Examiner.

Sir,—Having noticed, in your paper of the 11th inst, the Presentment of the Grand Jury at the late sitting of the Recorder's Court, for the city of Toronto, and your remarks thereon. I am constrained by a sense of duty towards myself and my colleagues in the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York and Peel, to trouble you with a few observations upon the repeated notices by Judges, Grand Jurors, and the Toronto Press, of the want of proper accommodation for prisoners confined in the Gaol of these Counties. I will premise by saying, that I fully agree with the Grand Jurors of the Recorder's Court in the following remark:—"Nothing can excuse the PROPER AUTHORITIES for allowing this matter to remain longer in the present disgraceful state." I may not however, agree with them in determining who the "proper authorities" are; but I must express my surprise that one so eagle-eyed as yourself in searching into, and so faithful in exposing abuses should fail, after all that has been said and done, to fix upon the right parties upon who to throw the blame.

For the last seven years, scarcely a Court has been held in Toronto but some reference, either by Judge or Jury, or by both, has been made to this subject; and scarcely a Session of the County Council has passed without some proposal having been made, or renewed for the removal or mitigation of the evil complained of. Judges and Grand Jurors, in most instances the Press, have continued to lay the blame at the door of the County Council while as I think I shall show presently the whole blame properly attaches to the City Council.

The Gaol at present occupied was built by the late Home District, under the supervision of the District Magistrate, prior to the organization of Municipal Councils in Districts,

at a cost of £16,000, and has been occupied jointly by the City and District (latterly Counties) until the present time, without anything being paid by the City toward the cost of construction. The only payment ever made by the City for its use—I might say its almost exclusive use, has been as follows:—Prior to the year 1845, £100 per annum; from that time until 1850, £800 per annum; from 1850 until the commencement of the present year £750 per annum, and now the rental is fixed by agreement at £950 per annum for the current five years. During all this time expenses of repairs and improvements in the Gaol has fallen on the District or Counties, together with a large share, amounting in the aggregate to several thousand pounds, of other expenses connected with the support and maintenance of the prisoners as well from the City as from the Counties, and not refunded by the government. Yet, while this has been the case, the City has sent at no time less than four fifties, and during the last few years at last seven-eighths of the prisoners confined therein. At no time has the Gaol been insufficient for the accommodation of the prisoners from the Counties; on the contrary, the present gaoler, as well as his predecessor, has frequently expressed his conviction that the Gaol has now ample accommodations for the Counties for years to come.

Prior to 1850, the arrangement between the District and the City by which the latter obtained the use of the Gaol, was mutual; and when agreed upon, the Gaol accommodations were sufficient for both; but the great increase in population, and still greater increase in crime especially in the City, rendered what was formerly adequate totally insufficient; and this too at a time when the District (or County) as it was then first styled) ceased to have the power to treat on equal terms. The Municipal Act of 1849, sec. 200, gives the City the right to use the Gaol, and only leaves the County the privilege of arbitrating in respect to the compensation for such use: thus compelling the County Council to provide Gaol accommodation for the City prisoners, without a sufficient guarantee for remuneration.

As early as January, 1848, the Standing Committee on District property, in the District Council, recommended, that in view of increasing want of prison accommodation for City prisoners. "Not be given to the City authorities to the effect, that the District is not disposed to renew the present, or enter into other arrangement, by which their prisoners may be confined in the District Gaol." And had not the provision of the Municipal Act, above cited, become law, I doubt not the City would long ago have been required to provide accommodation for its own prisoners, or to pay for such prisoners elsewhere.

In 1850, under the date of June 19th, I find that seven members of the County Council were appointed to confer with the city authorities on the subject of the classification of the prisoners in the County Gaol; and with that body to determine what steps should be taken with a view to putting "the discipline of the establishment into an effective condition." From this Commission no report issued, as the City authorities declined any action in the matter. Again, in February, 1851, on a recommendation contained in a report made by the late Peter Porry, Esq., County Commissioners were authorized to treat with the city authorities in regard to this matter, and to take such steps on the part of the County as would secure the early erection of additional Gaol room—the estimated expenses of which is stated in the said report at £3,500; and the only condition recommended by Mr. Porry to impose on the City, is, that a permanent arrangement should be entered into with the City Corporation for the accommodation of their prisoners for a certain remuneration, and for a certain period, not less than ten years to become so amicably, or by virtue of an arbitration, as provided "per stat., 12th Victoria, cap. 81, sec. 200."

The Report of the Commissioners shows that not until they had addressed a third communication to the city authorities could they obtain even any notice whatever from that body. A conference was finally obtained with a committee of the City Council on the 17th June of that year when, on the part of the County, was submitted the following proposition:—

"The Commissioners propose to erect necessary additions to the gaol, provided that the City Council would agree to occupy the said gaol for a period of ten years from the completion of such additions."

To this the following reply was made on the part of the City Council:—"The Finance Committee is willing to recommend the City Council to enter upon a renewed agreement with the County Council for the use of the gaol for ten years permanently from the first January, 1853, provided the present agreement from the first January 1850, remains in full force so far as the allowance of £750 per annum to be paid by the city for the use thereof, is concerned."

This demand on the part of the City, for the use of a building, not required for the use of the County, but which would if constructed, cost the County not less than £8,000—probably £10,000 or £12,000—for two years or upwards without any rent, was very probably rejected by the Commissioners—and their action was subsequently approved by the Council.

Again, in 1852, the Committee on County Property alluded to the subject, expressing deep regret that so much ground of complaint should exist, and pointing, correctly, to the refusal of the City Council to co-operate with the County, as the true reason of its continuance.

In January 1853, the matter was again taken up by the same Committee, Mr. Justice Burns having in his address to the Grand Jury in October previously, distinctly laid the whole blame at the door of the County Council. After giving a very full and clear history of the fact of the case, showing distinctly that no blame could attach to the County Council, the Committee recommended three distinct propositions to be made to the City—any one of which they advised the Council to agree to if accepted by the City.

They were as follows:—
1st. "That the City shall withdraw their prisoners from the County Gaol, and provide for their own accommodation."
2nd. "That the City should purchase the County Gaol, and the County would provide another for County purposes."
3rd. "That the County would provide the necessary increased accommodation, on con-

dition that the City shall agree to occupy for a period of not less than ten years, at such rent as is usual for investment in real estate." The Report of Committee was adopted by the County Council, and the three propositions submitted to the City authorities; but, I regret to say, only to be treated with entire neglect, as I believe no reply was ever made to the County.

Since that time there have not been wanting complaints, both frequent and loud, of the continuance of this disgraceful neglect of any provision for the proper accommodation of an unfortunate class of our fellow beings; and I very much fear if the citizens of Toronto do not awake to the cruel—aye, criminal neglect of their city officials, both Judges and Jurors will yet have cause to complain for years to come.

I cannot see how any man, with these facts before him, can hesitate to hold the city authorities wholly responsible and can only account for the continued appeals from Grand Jurors to the County Council, on the ground that the gentlemen composing them were not aware of the whole truth in the matter.

It is useless for me to repeat the offers already frequently made by the County Council, but I may be permitted to say, that whenever the city authorities (who I contend are the "proper authorities" alluded to by the Grand Jurors of the Recorder's Court) manifest a willingness to do their duty in the matter, the members of the County Council will not require their "sluggish memories" to be very seriously "jogged" before they will be ready to do their part.

It may have been rather tedious, but I offer no apology. The importance of the subject, the unmerited pressure heaped upon the County Council—and, above all, the shameful neglect practiced by the city authorities towards the hundreds of unfortunate human beings sent annually by them to an overcrowded prison, leaves no room for apology were I disposed to offer one. Yours truly,

JOSEPH HARTMAN,
Waitchurch, July 13th, 1855.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

THE MAMMOTH OCEAN STEAMER.—The new steamer *Leviathan*, which is now being constructed in London, promises, when finished, to be the wonder of the age. To grasp the idea of a vessel measuring more than eight of a mile in length, with a capacity of twenty thousand tons, and room enough besides for four thousand passengers, with all their luggage, certainly requires some mental effort; but to conceive of such a monster grappling with wind and tide, and triumphantly forcing its way through the mighty billows of the Atlantic, becomes a task quite sufficient to exhaust the faith of the most credulous. If the *Leviathan* shall be able to show a full list of passengers for her first visit to our shores, it will certainly appear that the people of this day have more confidence in art and science than their ancestors, whom Fulton attempted to "humbug" with his "foolish invention." But science has achieved so much since the time of Fulton, that any want of faith in the success of this great enterprise would smatter of "old fogeyism;" nevertheless, in view of the fact that the sea has a way of knocking to pieces sometimes vessels of all sizes, and leaving no possible way of escape for humanity, a little hesitation in a matter of this kind is pardonable.

The engines of the *Leviathan*, although said to be of 2,600 horse power, will in reality be capable of being worked up to 10,000 horse power. The united strength of 10,000 horses would seem to be power enough to move a small sized globe, and if not such a one as our- at least an asteroid. It is confidently predicted that, notwithstanding the great length of this steamer, she will be enabled to pass through the water at an average speed, in all weathers, of fifteen knots an hour, and with a smaller power, in proportion to tonnage, than ordinary vessels now require to make ten knots. The contrast speed of most ocean mail-carrying steamers is eight knots. A ship of this huge capacity can carry 12,000 tons of coal—quite sufficient, it is stated, for her consumption on the outward and homeward voyages. She will be launched, unlike other ships, broadside on the water, by means of hydraulic power, and early in next spring is expected to make a trip to the United States and back in a fortnight.—*Baltimore American*.

The Austrian alliance, it is now evident from the statement of Lord Clarendon in his place in Parliament, a rope of sand. She wishes well to the Western Powers, but is disbanding her army. She sends felicitations to Paris and to London when fortune favors the Allies, but will not fight. She has possession of the Principalities, and shows no present or proximate intention of given them up while the harshness of her rule over the unfortunate natives is crying to heaven for vengeance. The accounts of the assassinations and horrible cruelties practised by Austrian soldiers on the defenceless inhabitants comes from so many different and even authenticated sources, that no reasonable doubt can be entertained that they record literal facts; and is even suspected that the frequent interruptions which the telegraph connecting Southern Russia with Western Europe now experiences takes place on her soil. The revolution of feeling in this country and in France at the conduct of Austria is now complete, and most people would be delighted to learn that the motley nationalities which she holds in iron fetters had risen and seized the present opportunity for asserting their independence. Lord Lyndhurst's mode of handling the subject of Austrian perfidy, this week, in the upper chamber, showed that his intellect and analytical powers have suffered no diminution. The reduction in the Austrian army appears to be almost incredible—145,000 men and 30,000 horses.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A man of the name of Kennedy was accidentally shot at Newcastle, on the 12 inst, by a young man of the name of Swanton. The particulars of the case are as follows:

Two lodges came from the Village of Clarke, as far as Newcastle on their way to Orono, where the Lodges of the District were to meet, and as arrangements had been made to the effect that the several members should remain in their position in the procession upon arriving at Newcastle, orders were given to halt in the centre of the Village, when several salutes were fired without causing any injury, until the young man Swanton, who is Secretary to the lodge, fired his pistol without elevating it sufficiently, when the ball unfortunately struck the head of Mr. Kennedy, who deceased, killing him instantaneously. The ball was subsequently extracted during a post-mortem.

tem examinations. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came by his death through the means of a pistol shot discharged by Swanton. It is to be remarked that the accident cast a gloom over the whole township, and brought tears to the eyes of thousands. The deceased was buried yesterday. All the Lodges in the District were requested to attend.—*Leader*.

SEBASTOPOL AND CROONSTADT.—Public opinion, says the *Journal of Commerce*, has ceased to be anywhere sanguine in favor of Russian success at Sebastopol. The despatch of Prince Gortschakoff, which was found at Kerch, shows that his position was desperate, even before the occupation by the allies of the sea of Azoff. The conquest of the Crimea was confidently expected at Vienna, Paris and London; consternation prevailed at St. Petersburg in consequence of the destruction of vessels and supplies in the Sea of Azoff; and the hopes of the allies were excited to a higher pitch than any previous period during the war. The recall of the troops of Sir George Brown from Kerch was regarded as a sign that the assault so long looked for, was about to commence, and no doubt seems to be entertained as to its result. Meanwhile, victory has been dearly bought. The battles of the 22nd and 23rd May, and of the 7th of June, are said to have cost the allies killed and wounded, 8000 men. The loss to the Russians was, however, far greater.

The Baltic fleet had approached so near Cronstadt, that with the aid of the telescope, the gilded spires of St. Petersburg could be distinguished in the distance. Some of the British steamers had approached so nearly within range of the guns of the fort, that the Russians stationed themselves at their guns, anticipating an attack. The result of this approach seems, however, to have been the thorough conviction that Cronstadt cannot be successfully assailed, and that its fall will not take place during the present campaign. The ships of which the united squadrons are composed, are represented to be quite ineffectual as far as relates to the bombardment of the enemy's forts, in consequence of their very great draught of water. It is said that not one of the larger class can come nearer than two miles and a half from Cronstadt—a distance ten times too great for the heaviest shot they can throw to produce any effect on the batteries.

DOLLARS.—If the following extract, which we cut from an exchange paper, is reliable and correct, it exhibits a very pretty picture of dollars and cents. America will gain by the bargain thirty millions of dollars! Nations seem to have their price as well as men:

An American gentleman, who has the *entree* at the Court of St. Petersburg, writes in these terms to a friend in New York city largely interested in steam machinery:—"Don't believe that the Emperor Alexander is of any softer material than his father Nicholas, or that he will let England and France off before he has taken the starch out of them. He either has repeated or very soon will repeat plainly the offer his father made to our government. He will give the United States the whole of Russian America (which carries with it immense whale fisheries and the unlimited control of the pacific coast) for the privilege of buying and fitting out steamships and privateers in our parts. As it is now known in Russia that English agents have been permitted to recruit for the Crimea in New York, the Allies cannot complain if the American cabinet accept this fine offer. In case it does, thirty millions of dollars will be spent among our laborers and mechanics by the Russians, and our clipper-built ships will find a prompt market. Alexander speaks English like one born to it, and keeps the run of American papers with surprising accuracy. Soon after his accession he said to a party of Americans who were presented to him, 'Our countries have at heart one interest in common,—to cure England of her mania for giving the law to other nations.'"

THE GREAT WESTERN STEAMERS.—One of the "sights of the city" just now is a visit to the *Canada* or the *America* Great Western steamers, when they arrived at the Yonge Street Wharf. Every evening, about half-past nine, there is a crowd ready to rush on board whenever the gangway is lowered, and the boat is fully occupied till the last bell rings. The size of the vessels and the elegance of the saloons excite the greatest admiration, and everybody regrets that they have not been placed on a route which would make them more useful to the travelling public. The long voyage to Odensburg would be more suited to their capacity than the short one to Oswego. By the way it is almost a life risk to venture down the wharf to see these boats, in the darkness which reigns between nine and ten. Could not the warring afford lights out of the yolk shillings which they collected? Positively the only light on Saturday evening, except those of the steamer, was in the hands of a man who sat like a highwayman watching for the yokers. If the lights cannot be provided by private enterprise the Corporation ought to do it. The wharves are, in some measure, city thorough fares although toll are levied on them.

The farmers out West are complaining bitterly of the lack of labourers for the harvesting work. A letter from Exton, Ohio, dated 18th, says: "Several thousand able-bodied men are needed here. They would receive \$12 to \$18 a month and board. Several hundred could find employment in this section from now until fall, and receive good wages, and be otherwise well cared for."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Arago.

Halifax, July 18, 1855.
The steamship *Arago*, Capt. Stone, arrived here this evening, with three days later news than by the *Arago*. Her mail is meagre and wholly unimportant, consisting mainly of the details of the fight at Malakoff and Rodan. Further evidences of mismanagement on the part of the Allied Generals are reported. Affairs before Sebastopol unchanged, and no indications of a new movement. No political news worth noting. MARKETS.—Favorable weather and good prospects caused a dull market. Indian Corn, is 6d a 2s lower. Money Market easy. NEW YORK MARKETS. NEW YORK, July 19. FLOUR.—Common declined 1s per bush Canadian 2s a 3s lower. 6000 bbls sold at \$9.50. Wheat dull and very little changing hands.

were afterwards engaged in taking soundings the fort commenced a brisk fire on the vessel. The *Amphion* returned the fire and blew up a large Russian powder magazine, and did much other damage to the fort.

It was reported at Stockholm that the English had destroyed Nystadt. The remaining portion of the town of Kerch was destroyed by fire on 14th June. Odessa and St. Petersburg have been united by telegraph.

At the Sandy Trading Bill Meeting, on Sunday July 1st, in Hyde Park, upwards of 100,000 persons were present. Carriages were hired. The ring leaders were arrested. An extraordinary session of the French Legislature opened on the 2nd of July.

Napoleon opened it with a speech, in the course of which he said important questions at home and abroad had caused him to abandon the idea of going to the Crimea.

The new French loan was stated to be 750,000,000 francs.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The *Arago* brings intelligence of the death of Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the East. The melancholy news was received by Lord Panmure from General Simpson on the afternoon of the 30th ult. For some days previously Lord Raglan had been suffering from indigestion; but until 4 P. M. on the 28th his medical attendants. Afterwards alarming symptoms developed themselves attended with difficulty of breathing which gradually increased. From 5 P. M. he was unconscious, and from that period he gradually sank until 25 minutes before 9, at which hour he died. The event has pained the whole army into the most profound grief. His stated Major General Simpson has succeeded Lord Raglan pro tem.

The *Times*'s correspondent, writing from the Baltic, states that on the 21st ult, the *Amphion*, 36, screw frigate, while employed in reconnoitering the fortifications at Swaborg accidentally mistook the channel, and in consequence grounded. The boats were immediately dispatched in all directions to sound, and while so employed one of the near forts opened a brisk fire upon the frigate. Four shots struck her, killing one man and wounding two others. The captain of the *Amphion*, however, returned the compliment with such energy and precision that he succeeded in blowing up a large magazine and occasioning other serious damage to the fort.

News from Stockholm states that the British have destroyed Nystadt.

From Copenhagen, July 4, we learn that the French war-steamer *Palican* and *Tocin* had anchored, and the English war-steamer *Albatross* towing the *Jackdaw* and *Swinger* had passed southward.

The *Journal de Constantinople* reports that the town of Kerch no longer exists, a fire having completed its destruction on the 14th June. A line of electric telegraph has been opened between Odessa and St. Petersburg, and before long telegraphic communications will be established between St. Petersburg and Sevastopol.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians and suite arrived at Buckingham Palace from Ostend on the afternoon of the 3d instant, on a visit to Queen Victoria.

Admiral Seymour, who was wounded on board H. M. ship *Exmouth*, from the bursting of an infernal machine, was still suffering, and little hope was entertained of saving the sight of his eye. The detailed accounts of the attack on the Malakoff and Redan towers made by the Allies on the 18th ult., have been received, and are published in extenso in the London morning journals. The various correspondents ascribe the repulse and great loss which the French and English experienced to the want of proper management, and the total absence of that military knowledge and judgment so requisite in such hazardous and difficult undertakings.

The Extraordinary Session of 1855 of the French Legislative Assembly was opened on the afternoon of the 2nd instant by His Majesty the Emperor. In his speech to the Senate and Legislative Corps His Majesty said that the conferences lately held at Vienna having failed to secure the return of peace became before them to make a new appeal to their patriotism. He justified the conduct of the Allies at the conferences and demonstrated their moderation. Propositions which he would call magnanimous, on account of their disinterestedness, had been made by the Allies in vain. The Admiral's devotion of the armory and navy would shortly, he hoped, bring about the desired result. He relied on the legislative bodies to give him the means of continuing the war. He had resolved formerly to place himself in the midst of the army, where the presence of the sovereign would have produced a happy effect, and where he would have been an eyewitness of the heroic efforts of the soldiers which he would have been happy to be able to direct. But serious questions abroad and important questions at home had forced him to abandon his intention with regret.

The French government demands a new loan of seven hundred and fifty million francs. It proposes an impost of one-tenth on produce and on the revenue accruing from the carriage of goods and passengers by railway. 140,000 men of the class 1855 were called under arms. In both houses of Parliament on the evening of the 3d inst, a Royal Message, recommending the House to provide some material token of recognition to Lord Raglan for the service he had rendered to his country during this and previous wars, was brought under consideration, and it was agreed that an annuity of £1,000 a year should be granted to the widow of his late lordship, and £2,000 a year to the present possessor, with remainder to his next heir.

TROUBLES IN SIERRA LEONE.—The Brig *Jude Blaney* arrived at New York, yesterday morning from Sierra Leone. She had dated to the 3rd, and brings an account of the disastrous defeat of the English Expedition against a chief of the Miliza River. The British lost 50 men killed and prisoners; some of the latter were afterwards put to death by the natives in the most barbarous manner. Among the killed was Quartermaster Andrews of her Majesty's steamer "Trazle."

Special telegraph to the New Era.

By Grand Trunk Line to Newmarket.

Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, July 18, 1855.
The steamship *Canada*, Capt. Stone, arrived here this evening, with three days later news than by the *Arago*. Her mail is meagre and wholly unimportant, consisting mainly of the details of the fight at Malakoff and Rodan. Further evidences of mismanagement on the part of the Allied Generals are reported. Affairs before Sebastopol unchanged, and no indications of a new movement. No political news worth noting.

MARKETS.—Favorable weather and good prospects caused a dull market. Indian Corn, is 6d a 2s lower. Money Market easy.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 19.

FLOUR.—Common declined 1s per bush Canadian 2s a 3s lower. 6000 bbls sold at \$9.50. Wheat dull and very little changing hands.

AMUSEMENT
A New Poet.

There's magic in a pretty foot,
And well the ladies know it—
And who who like a pretty foot
Is pretty sure to show it.
Alas! for too, are many a lady,
That shows an arrow through the eyes,
Within your heart to rankle.
Of course you turn your gaze aside,
And all your blushes effie,
For well you know she's not aware
Her skirts are raised a trifle.
But should you think she might perchance,
Have on a loosed garter,
Your fingers itch to play the part
Of honest lady's waiter.
Though tantalized till he is crazed—
Bliss mad with wild romancing,
That witching foot along his brain
A thousand wafted dancing,
The while it merrily lightly pats
As though she may move it—
No modest maid would dare to dream
There is a leg above it.
But when it curls across the street,
Through the mud and vapor,
By the street accident you see
How beautiful they taper;
And as it steps upon the walk,
Among the crowd to mingle,
Two foolish eyes look up and say
"I wonder if he's single."

Mrs. Parlington says there must be some
sort of kin between poets and pullets, for they
are always cheating their lays.

A patent has been taken out in Boston for
cleaning fish, by given them snuff; when they
snuff, their scales come off.

"What plan," said an actor to another
"shall I adopt to fill the house at my benefit?"
"Invite your creditors," was the surly reply.

Wedlock without love is like a feast of dishes
—a mere show and deception. We would
sooner wed an alms-house than a female minus a
heart. Well, we would.

An infallible remedy for redundancy of style,
is for the diffuse author to form the habit of
writing advertisements, and paying for their in-
sertion.

"Old age is coming on me rapidly," as the
urchin said when he was stealing apples from
an old man's garden, and saw the owner coming,
glowd in hand.

Henry J. Finn, the actor, at a tea-party,
overhearing one lady say to another, "I have
something for your private ear," immediately
exclaimed, "I protest against it, for private-
ing is illegal."

It is reported that the Czar is "disposed to
treat." We are glad to hear it. Wonder
what the allies will take—besides Sebastopol?
The latter, of course, they will take hot, but
with no sugar on the outside of their glasses.

The horse "warranted to stand without ty-
ing," which a man bought at auction the other
day, is offered for sale by the purchaser, with
the additional warranty that "he will not move
without whipping."

The Chinese are a queer people to go to mar-
ket. A friend at Canton writes that a neighbor
of his had just laid in his winter's provisions—
a hind quarter of horse and two barrels of
bull dogs.

In Jackson, Miss., a difference of opinion
occurred between a lady and gentleman who
met in the street. Unamiable words ensued,
and the latter drew a revolver and fired several
shots, ineffectually, at the lady, whereupon she
seized a brick-bat, threw it at his head, and
knocked him down!

The following dispatch, says the Toledo
Blade, went through by telegraph a month or
two since:
"Charlie and Julia met at S— yesterday—
quarrelled and parted forever—met again
this morning, and parted to meet no more—met
again this evening and were married!"

When Mr. L. discharged from the pasto-
ral care of his church, an old lady, who was very
fond of him, in attempting to offer consolation,
addressed him as follows: "Ah! Mr. L., they
may say what they will, but I think as I always
did—I think you a good man—not equal to
Christ, but fully equal to Antichrist."

A boy is very miscellaneous in his habits.
We emptied Master Smith's pockets the other
day, and found the contents to consist of the
following articles: Sixteen marbles, one top,
an oyster shell, two pieces of brick, one dough-
nut, a piece of curry comb, a point brush, three
wax-ends, a handful of corks, a chisel, two
knives, both broken, a skate strap, three buck-
els, and a dog eared primer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TORONTO
Boot and Shoe Store!

JUST Received, by the subscriber, a Large and
well selected stock of spring and summer
BOOTS AND SHOES.
For men, women and children, made of the best
materials and in the latest styles.
The subscriber, in returning thanks for the very
liberal patronage bestowed, respectfully calls the at-
tention of the public to the above stock. The
whole has been selected with great care, expressly
for this market.
W. CARLINE.
Newmarket, April 20, 1855. (1-11)

C. H. FOSTER,
Produce, Commission and For-
warding Merchant,

NO. 9, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.
PARTICULAR attention paid to the receipt and
sale of all kinds of Canada Produce and Pro-
visions.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. J. H. Redfield & Co., Forwarders, N. Y.
Foot & Little, Forwarders, Buffalo.
Grant, Armstrong & Co., Albany.
Hon. Melby Buzze, Mayor, Rochester.
April 26, 1855.

CASH ADVANCES MADE
Upon produce shipped to the above party, by
J. O. BUTLER,
No. 3, Commercial Buildings, Yonge-st.
Toronto, April 26, 1855. 1y12

Mough! Plough! Plough!
Mough! Plough! Plough!
Mough! Plough! Plough!

Warranted to give satisfaction. All kinds of Farm-
ing Implements, such as Ploughs, Harrows, &c., &c.,
Wanted immediately, on Application.
JAMES S. WETHERLEY,
Front Street, Newmarket, April 26, 1855. 1y11

NEW STORE!
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND
MILLINERY,
At No. 84, Yonge Street, four doors North of
Adelaide Street.

THE Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal pa-
tronnage he has received from his numerous
friends, begs to intimate to the Citizens of Toronto,
and the surrounding country, that he has opened
out in the above premises, a large and well-selected
assortment of **SUMMER DRY GOODS**, com-
prising the latest Styles and Fashions of the day.
In the **MILLINERY SHOW ROOM** will be
found every variety of Dress, Tricorne, Silk, Satin,
Velvet and Plush Bonnets of the latest Fashions.
Also Silk, Satin, and Velvet Capes and Circulars,
Cloth, Tercel, Rhid and Plain Cloaks, and every
other article in the Trade.
Great Bargains will be given. Call and ex-
amine before purchasing elsewhere. (1-3)
Remember 84 Yonge Street.
A. J. EARL.
84, Yonge Street.
Toronto, June 25, 1855. 15-16

RETURNING.
Express Train leaves Collingwood at 1:10 p.m.;
arrives at Toronto at 4:35 p.m.
Accommodation Train leaves Collingwood at 5 a.m.;
arrives at Toronto at 9:57 a.m.
Mixed Train leaves Collingwood at 7 p.m.; arrives
at Toronto at 9:25 p.m.
Stages run to Thornhill and Richmond Hill Vil-
lages in connection with the Trains.
Accommodation and Mixed Trains stop at Flag Sta-
tions.
Express Trains stop only at Thornhill, Holland
Landing, Leffroy, Barrie, and Sunningdale, going
and returning.
Express Trains connect with the steamer on Lake
Huron and Ontario, from a line direct from Oswi-
go, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Kingston, &c., to
all Lake Michigan ports, and to the Saint Lawrence
River, Lake Huron and Lake Superior.
Mixed Train connects with the steamer on Lake
Stroger, which will leave Collingwood on the arrival
of the Train from Toronto, and will run to Colling-
wood on Lake Couchiching daily, return to Collingwood
on the evening Train to Toronto every evening.
A. BRUNELL, Superintendent.
Toronto, May 11 (1-15)

JOHN McVAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[6m23] Church Street, Toronto.

TO WAGON MAKERS.
ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Saved
for FIVE SHILLINGS.
JOSHUA JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. (1-51)



NEW PATENT
Washing Machine.

THE Subscribers are now manufacturing a new
and improved
PATENT WASHING MACHINE
Which, for service and durability, defies every other
invention—a trial being sufficient to satisfy the
most skeptical. This Machine is warranted to
wash with fifty per cent less wear upon the clothes
and in two-thirds less time, than any Machine now
in use. It will not break or tear off buttons, and is
capable of cleansing articles from the finest fabrics
to the coarsest webs. These Machines can be seen
at the Shop of the subscribers.
JOSHUA JAMES & CO.
A Patent for the above Machine has been secured.
The public, therefore, are cautioned against
infringements. J. J. & Co.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. (1-52)

We, the undersigned, having tried the above
Washing Machine, can confidently recommend
them to the Public. The process is simple;
at the same time, the work is performed speedily
and satisfactorily—making no difference
whether the article is small or large.
Mrs. Isaac Roberts Mrs. Aaron Cody
" Wm. Phillips " John Cliburne
" Asa Moore " P. Pearson
" Thos. Wallace " Brook Dennis
" Hicks, Bradford " John Goodwill
" Boddy " T. L. Haycock
" Wm. Walton " W. Wallace
" J. Hollingshead " R. H. Smith
" Joseph Hoffman " J. Wood
" J. W. Collins " E. Jackson
Mrs. Charles Doan.

TO MILLERS & CARPENTERS.
THE Subscribers are now prepared to do all kinds
of Iron or Wood Turning, or repairing of Mill
Gearing, on the shortest notice.
The Planing Machine for Dressing Flooring and
Weatherboards, will be in active operation by the
middle of May next.
JOSHUA JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, April 4, 1855. (1-9)

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!
PALMER'S AND WILLIAMS'S
IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER,
KETCHUM'S IMPROVED
Mowing Machine,
BENNETT, GOULD & CO.'S IMPROVED
3 WHEELED CULTIVATOR,
AND GANSON'S IMPROVED
GRAIN DRILL.
CAPABLE of Sowing Fifteen Acres of Wheat
(on ground prepared) in a day. The advan-
tages to be derived from the above Machinery to the
Farmer, are too well known to require any com-
ment. Therefore, all that is wanting to save labor,
is to send your orders to the Subscriber, who is
the authorized Agent for Whitechurch, and either
or all of the above articles will be forwarded immedi-
ately.
N.B.—A complete model of the Mowing Ma-
chine may be seen at the subscribers.
J. W. COLLINS, Agent.
Newmarket, January 24th, 1855. 6m52

JUST CALL AT THE
RAILROAD HOUSE
No. 38, King Street East, Toronto,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's
and Boy's Ready-made
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,
Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods, Millinery, &c., &c.
THOMAS LAWSON'S stock is unusually large;
and as it must be cleared out during the next
few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations,
he will give early bargains to purchasers, at
Wholesale or Retail.
Clothing made to measure in the first style.
Workmanship and fit warranted.
T. LAWSON.
Toronto, May 15, 1854. (1-12)

NEW STORE!
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND
MILLINERY,
At No. 84, Yonge Street, four doors North of
Adelaide Street.

THE Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal pa-
tronnage he has received from his numerous
friends, begs to intimate to the Citizens of Toronto,
and the surrounding country, that he has opened
out in the above premises, a large and well-selected
assortment of **SUMMER DRY GOODS**, com-
prising the latest Styles and Fashions of the day.
In the **MILLINERY SHOW ROOM** will be
found every variety of Dress, Tricorne, Silk, Satin,
Velvet and Plush Bonnets of the latest Fashions.
Also Silk, Satin, and Velvet Capes and Circulars,
Cloth, Tercel, Rhid and Plain Cloaks, and every
other article in the Trade.
Great Bargains will be given. Call and ex-
amine before purchasing elsewhere. (1-3)
Remember 84 Yonge Street.
A. J. EARL.
84, Yonge Street.
Toronto, June 25, 1855. 15-16

THE TORONTO HOUSE
J. CHARLES WORTH.

SPRING 1855.
NEW GOODS.
JOHN CHARLES WORTH,
THANKFUL for the very liberal share of public
patronage hitherto afforded him, would respectfully
intimate that he is now receiving his spring
Stock of Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Millinery,
Consisting in part of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace
and Muslin Collars and Sleeves, Gloves and Hosiery
Ladies' silk Neck Ties, Children's Frock Border
and Robes, Printed Cashmere, Delaines, Muslin,
and other fancy articles for Ladies' Dresses, Black
and Colored Silks, Satins, &c. Also, Prints, Gingham,
Derry, Drills (all kinds) Shirtings in every
variety, Table Linens, Flannels, Stays, Quilts,
Counterpanes, together with other goods, too numer-
ous to mention. His
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
Will be found replete with all that is seasonable in
silk, satin and fancy straw Bonnets, Capes, Caps,
Head-Dresses &c.
J. C. has a quantity of fine two ply Carpet that
he will sell at reduced prices, for the purpose of dis-
continuing that part of the trade.
A call is respectfully solicited.
NO SECOND PRICE.
JNO. CHARLES WORTH.
Toronto House,
No. 60, King-st., Toronto. (1-25)

Holland Landing Foundry.
THE subscribers having purchased the above
Foundry, are prepared to execute orders of every
description of
MACHINERY
With despatch, and as cheap as any establishment
in Canada; and from their practical knowledge of
Machinery in all its branches, they feel confident in
assuring that all work manufactured under their su-
pervision will be in point of durability and finish
not be excelled by any establishment of the kind
in Canada. Also,
BLACKSMITHS' WORK
Of every description. They also beg to state that
they have been at considerable expense in getting
up some of the latest improved
STOVE PATTERNS.
And are prepared to supply the Trade on reasonable
terms. Also, a variety of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Consisting of Ploughs, one and two Horse Cultiva-
tors, Straw Cutters, Thrashing Machines, &c., &c.
Old Copper, Brass and Old Iron taken in exchange
J. WALTON & Co.
Holland Landing, March 9, 1855. (1-5)

JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE NEW ERA BOOK STORE, the fol-
lowing Books, for sale cheap—
Kossuth and his Generals—with a history of Hun-
gary.
Country Families in England—by Cooper.
Ethian Allan, or the Heir of '76—by DePuy.
Louis Napoleon and the Bonapartes.
Medical Light-house—by Dr. K. Root.
Illustrated Biography of Eminent Men of all
Nations.
Poetical Works of Lord Byron.
Poetical Works of Mrs. Sigourney.
Also,
The National School Books—Blank Books—Sta-
tionery, &c., &c.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO THE AFFLICTED.
DR. KERMOTT'S Celebrated Vegetable Family
Medicine have arrived here, and are for sale
by the subscribers, and comprise the following, viz:
VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,
A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Insipient
Consumption, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting
of Blood, and all diseases of the Lungs.
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF WILLOW;
A positive Cure for Ague, Chill Fever, and Bilious
Diseases.
FLUID EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA,
The best alternative known for Diseases arising from
an impure state of the Blood.
VEGETABLE TONIC MIXTURE,
A mild yet powerful Tonic in all cases of Debility,
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Weakness of the Stom-
ach.
WORM TEA, OR CHIPPEWA INDIAN
WORM KILLER,
An unparalleled Destroyer of Worms.
APERTIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
The best Purgative known. These Pills combine
power with mildness of action, and in no case pro-
duce subsequent constipation.
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY,
A Vegetable Summer Complaint Cure, the only
certain remedy in Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cholera,
Cholera Morbus, Cramps, &c.
RHEUMATIC OR NERVE AND
BONE LINIMENT,
The best external application known for man or
beast.
For particulars, &c., see Pamphlet.
N.B.—Pamphlets pertaining to the above can be
had gratis, by calling upon the subscribers, who
are the authorized agents for the sale of the above
celebrated medicine.
Manufactured Wholesale and Retail by Kermott &
Robertson, at the Electro-Medical Dispensary,
Dundas Street, Toronto, O. W.
Edward Kirk, Grindmillery; Henry Staggert,
Kewick, North Grindmillery; William Chandler,
New Town Robinson, Tecumseh; and by all the
principal Druggists and Merchants throughout Can-
ada West.
London, August 3, 1854. 23 1y

HEARN & POTTER,
Mathematical Instrument Makers,
OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,
54, King Street East, Toronto.
IMPORTERS of Gold and Silver Watched, Clocks,
Silver Electro Plate, Mathematical, Philosophi-
cal and Optical Instruments,
Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery
Repaired and Warranted.
Toronto, October 26, 1854. 35y1

DR. S. N. POTT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
BEGS leave to tender his sincere thanks to
the public in general for their liberal pa-
tronnage hitherto, and would respectfully in-
timate to his customers who are, unacquainted
with his business arrangements, that the will,
to prevent disappointments to them in future,
be in NEWMARKET, on the FIRST, SEC-
OND, and THIRD DAYS OF EACH MONTH,
and in BRADFORD, on the FOURTH of each
Month, when he will be most happy to at-
tend to those who may require his services
in any of the branches of his profession, or
to make good any operation previously war-
ranted.
Dr. P.'s ample experience in his profes-
sion, and his long residence in the Village of
NEWMARKET, and its vicinity, will, he trusts,
be sufficient to recommend him to the
public as a skillful operator, either in inserting
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
ON GOLD PLATE OR ON PIVOT,
Cleansing Teeth from impurities, and filling
cavities in Teeth with GOLD or SILVER FOIL,
or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY.
In addition he would state that any person
particularly desiring his services, at any time,
by leaving a written request at his residence,
Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.
All work warranted as to neatness and
durability. Charges moderate in all instances.
For operations over One Pound credit will be
given if required.
Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,
(LATE F. H. SIMPSON.)
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye
Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Spirits of Turpen-
tine, Patent Drying, Colors in Oil and
Dry, Artists' Materials, all kinds of
Fancy Goods, as Soaps, Perfum-
eries, Hair Oils, Dye,
Pomades, &c., &c.
AGENTS
For the "Chloride of Calcium" from St. Catha-
rine's Spring, an article fast superseding all
other mineral waters, for its powerful curative
properties. Also Agents for Johnston's Pul-
monic Wafers, Pain Destroyer, &c., and Man-
ufacturers and dealers in Patent Medicines,
Essences, Cigars, &c., &c. Merchants will
find it to their interest to give us a call.—
Terms: LIBERAL.
35 KING STREET, TORONTO.
Toronto, July 22, 1853. 1y-25

Cabinet Wareroom,
OLD STAND, MAIN STREET,
NEWMARKET.
THE subscriber in returning thanks to his nu-
merous friends and the public in general for
the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since
his commencement in business, would respectfully
inform them that he has now on hand a general as-
ortment of
CABINET AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable
terms.
All orders promptly attended; and great care
taken in their execution.
Funerals undertaken on the shortest
notice. (1-2)
JOSEPH BOTSFORD.
Newmarket Oct 12, 1854. 1-35

Boston Lamp Store.
OUR Stock of LAMPS and FANCY GOODS, are
better than ever. Always on hand Oils, Burn-
ing Fluid and Camphine.
J. BRIGGS.
Keep it Before the Millers.
Boston Belting Company's Vul-
canized Rubber Belting,
HOSE and Packing, Best Oak Tanned Stretched
LEATHER BELTING.
J. BRIGGS.
Toronto, Jan. 24, 1855. 1y51

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Chartered by act of Parliament,
Capital 100,000.
Home Office Toronto.
President, L. C. GILSON.
Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.
DIRECTORS, W. HENDERSON,
RICK LEWIS,
T. P. ROBERTS,
M. P. HAYES,
ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor,
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas'r.
The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent
in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will
give personal attention to parties desirous of effect-
ing Insurance &c.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. 1y2

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
WHIPS, &c.,
OF every description; together with every
article in the Trade, manufactured and for
Sale by
WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.
LEATHER! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!
ALL kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's
Findings, for Sale by
WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.
BOOTS & SHOES,
OF Superior Workmanship and Material,
manufactured and for Sale by
WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.
CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS.
Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

BLACKSMITHING!
ALAN WHITE, formerly known by the name
of Charles White, begs to intimate to the inhabi-
tants of NEWMARKET, and the surrounding country,
that he has
COMMENCED BUSINESS
In the Shop formerly occupied by Geo. Bate,
where he hopes by strict attention to business and
moderate charges, to secure a share of public pa-
tronnage.
ALLAN WHITE.
Newmarket, May 25, 1854. (1-14)

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, \$500,000, STERLING.
General Agent, British North American Colonies
FREDERICK R. STARR,
MONTREAL.
This Office insures against Loss or Damage
by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, includ-
ing Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods,
Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships
in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable
Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in
the same; and Farming Stock of all descrip-
tions.
The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by con-
stant analysis of its own experience from time
to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the
nature of the risk may justify.
With this view, an annual investigation
will be made into each class of risk, and a
return of one moiety—of fifty per cent—of the
net excess will be made to all classes of In-
surers, whose Policies have been in force for
three years.
The engagements of the "Equitable" are
guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and
an ample subscribed Capital. The insured
are free from the liabilities of a Mutual In-
surance Society, and entitled, according to the
plan of the Company, to a return of half the
profits.
Losses are made good without deduction or
discount, and are adjusted and paid in Mon-
treuil, without reference to London.
R. H. SMITH, Agent,
Newmarket.

NEW STORE
On GARBUTT HILL.
THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and
the public generally, that he has opened a
NEW STORE, where he will keep constantly on
hand a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE, &c.
And as he has been enabled to purchase them on
advantageous terms, he is prepared to sell at very
LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or short credit.
GEO. H. BACHE.
Garbutt Hill,
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 1y-2

NOTICE.
ALL persons in search of brilliant, durable, and
a light shade of whatever style, shape, or colour,
should call at the
Manufacturing Depot, 53, King Street, Toronto,
(LATE OF THE FLOATING HAT).
They will there find the largest and best assorted
stock of HATS, CAPS, &c., to be found in Upper
Canada. Hats of every variety, made to order,
and with despatch. The most peculiar shaped heads
fitted with really elegant and graceful Hair.
N.B.—The Trade, as usual, supplied on the most
liberal terms.
Hatter's Stock & Trimmings always on hand
T. MCCROSSON & CO.
Toronto, June 22, 1854. 20-1y.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.,
WHOLESALE Stationers, Publishers of the
National and other
SCHOOL BOOKS,
No. 46, King Street, East Toronto.
B. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their
customers, the trade, and country dealers generally,
to their large and well assorted Stock of
Stationery,
School Books,
Blank Books,
Writing Papers,
Paper Hangings,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
Toronto, June 29, 1854. 1y-21

Just Received!
A NEW WORK, entitled a "Voyage to CALI-
FORNIA," by a Canadian; embracing a descrip-
tion of the country—the manners and habits of the
people—together with the difficulties attending the
traveller in crossing the Isthmus, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, Sept. 29, 1854.

J. C. BLISS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that
he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely
Aurora, where he will carry on the
TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past
favours and solicits a share of public patronage.
December 24, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED,
Fossatt's Chronicles of
England, France, and Spain.
Gothic Poets—in 3 vols.
Gothic Antiquities of the Jews—2 vols.
Gothic's Works.
Gothic's Tales are at Ireland.
For sale cheap, at the
NEW ERA Office.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

600 bunches of Shingles
FOR SALE.
FOR Sale, 600 Bunches of first-rate Shingles—
Cheap for cash. Apply to the
NEW ERA Office.
Newmarket, March 9, 1855. 1y-5

POPULAR NOVELS.
JUST received, a choice selection of the popular
novels of the day, lately published—chiefly the
writings of Capt. Mayratt, Miss Pickering, Henry
Bazel, and others, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, May 23rd, 854.

Saw Mill For Sale.
THE Subscriber begs to offer for sale, 13 Acres of
Land, being part of Lot No. 3, in the 8th Con-
cession of King, upon which there is erected a
SAW MILL, DWELLING HOUSE,
And Stable. The Mill is new and well situated on
the Humber River. For particulars apply on the
premises, or to the subscriber at Aurora.
O. L. BOYNTON.
King, February 19, 1853. 6m3

Wild Land for Sale!
THE subscriber offers for sale the South Half of
Lot No. 20, in the 7th concession of Markham.
The land is situated in a large settlement and within
a few miles of the thriving Village of
OAKWOOD!
For Terms and further particulars, apply to Mr.
Keuben Robinson, Newmarket, or to the subscriber
on Lot No. 20, in the 4th concession of Whitechurch.
JOHN GORDON.
Whitechurch, March 20, 1855. 1y-7

Book Binding,
IN all its various branches executed with neatness
and despatch, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 9, 1854.

Just Received,
A splendid assortment of Maps, Charts, &c., &c.,
Map of Canada 62; Map of Europe and her
Sovereigns (Mounted) 7s. 6d.; in sheets 3s. 10d.;
Map of the World, 1s. 3d., at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, July 21, 1854.

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Newmarket, July 21, 1854.

New Tin and Copper Warehouse,
Newmarket, near to Col. Cotter's Mill.
HODGE & SON.
WOULD most respectfully inform the public
that they have commenced business in
the above line, and are now prepared to execute
all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, ex-
peditude and despatch.
Terms, LIBERAL.
HODGE & SON.
Newmarket, July 12, 1853.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket, has
constantly on hand a large Assortment
of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consist-
ing of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side
boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chaises, and
other articles usually required.
PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various
descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors,
Varnish, &c., kept for sale.
As the subscriber keeps Coffins ready
made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals,
on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, February 13, 1854.

LUMBER.
THE Subscriber has now on hand a large
quantity of LUMBER, and is prepared
to execute orders for any description of good
Merchantable PINE LUMBER, at a short
notice and on reasonable terms; and will de-
liver the same at his Saw-mill, on Lot No.
10, 4th Concession of East Gwillimbury, at
his residence in Whitechurch, or at New-
market.
JOSHUA WILLSON.
July 9th, 1852.

NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION
NEWMARKET.
A FEW REMAINING BUILDING LOTS
to be Sold adjoining the Railroad Station
at Newmarket, the property of GEORGE LOVAT,
Esq., well adapted for private Residences and
Public Business, on good rising ground, and
healthy situations.
For particulars apply to Dr. NASH, New-
market, August 25, 1853. 1f-3

Stove Warehouse
NEWMARKET,
Next door South of Mr. Millard's Wareroom.
G. MORTIMORE & CO.
RESPECTFULLY announce that they have
commenced the Stove and Tin Smith busi-
ness, and will keep constantly on hand an as-
ortment of
COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX
STOVES,
Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron,
Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they will
dispose of for CASH, or on a Short Credit, at
Toronto Prices.
Particular attention paid to Jobbing. All
orders punctually attended to.
Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1853. 1f-35

ANNOUNCEMENT IMPORTANT!
To Farmers, Fanners, Teamsters,
Carters and others.
SHAPTER & COMBE'S
Alternative Condition Powders, for Horses.
This Compound, chemically prepared from the
Recipe of the most celebrated of English Far-
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ever offered to the Canadian public, entirely ex-
ceeding the thousand and one nostrums of the day.
It is used with entire success in all cases of Cough,
Cold, Emphysema, Stomachic Leggs, Scratches, Grease,
Pain Humors, Hidesound, Mange, and Diseases
of the Urinary Organs. It gives the animal in-
proved Appetite, Strength, and gloss of Coat—
few doses in the Spring and Autumn would save
off many of the Diseases to which the Horse is li-
ble.
Prepared and Sold only by SHAPTER & COMBE,
Chemists, Druggists, &c., 110, Yonge Street,
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Packets 7yd. and 1s. 3d. each.
CATTLE MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
PREPARED.
Toronto Dec. 22, 1853. 1f-47

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every other description of Plain and Ornamental
Printing, CHEAP FOR CASH.
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Map of the World, 1s. 3d., at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, July